

ASYLUM HOSPITAL IS DISGRACE TO NATION, SAYS CHAMBERLAIN

Even Animals of Oregon Given More Attention Than Inmates Here, Avers Senator.

PROMISES TO AID CAUSE

Dr. J. J. Battle Submits Report to Commerce Chamber Urging Municipal Institution.

The Washington Asylum Hospital, conditions in which were exposed in a recent article in The Washington Times, was characterized as a "disgrace to the United States" by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, in an address last night before the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

"As governor of Oregon and as an official in other capacities," said the Senator, "I had opportunity to study closely mental and eleemosynary institutions of the State, and so, in coming to Washington, I have taken a deep interest in like establishments here.

"There isn't a penal or charitable institution in Oregon but that receives more attention and consideration than the District Asylum Hospital. Even the animals of Oregon receive more pity than do the inmates of this hospital. I have tried my best to get Senators to visit this hospital, and shall continue to try, and I promise to do all in my power to see that these inmates receive at least the same care as is given the dumb brutes of Oregon."

The Senator's remarks followed the reading of a report by Dr. J. J. Battle, chairman of the committee on public health, who had outlined conditions in the hospital and recommended the establishment of a great municipal institution for the indigent sick on the same reservation.

Representation for District.
"The people of the District ought to have representation in both houses of Congress," declared Senator Chamberlain. "My bill providing for a constitutional amendment granting them this right is in committee. God knows how long it will remain there, but I have begged them to report it out favorably or adversely."

The Senator told members of the Chamber to keep committees constantly at work at the Capitol in an effort to get needed legislation for the District enacted.

Congressmen Roberts, of Massachusetts, and Johnson, of Washington, also spoke.
The law and legislation committee reported on the juvenile bill for the District and approved it with certain amendments. The principal amendment provided that after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, none but a bona fide resident of the District should be allowed to hold office of judge of the juvenile court.

Isaac Gans, chairman of a special committee considering a referendum from the United States Chamber of Commerce on whether manufacturers should be allowed to fix retail prices for their products, said the committee had not reached a decision and therefore would not report until a later meeting.

Quotes From Times Story.

Dr. Battle, in his report, said: "On the first page of one of our newspapers of March 12 (The Sunday Times) we noticed in a headline these words: 'Occoquan Paradise Compared With Refuge of Our City's Ill and Needy.' 'Washington Cares for Its Lawbreakers Better Than It Looks After Its Indigent Sick.' A convict is sent to Occoquan, he is housed in a bright, healthy dormitory and surrounded by every modern personal convenience. One of the city's poor, friendless, sick, and miserable, is sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital. He is housed in a ramshackle five-trap of a wooden-walled ward, gloomy and clouded, the atmosphere bad, there being no fresh air. His brief hours of sleep between pain are broken by the groans of his next unfortunate neighbor, whose bed is less than eighteen inches distant. His meals come to him from an out-of-door kitchen, cold and unpalatable, smeared with a film of chilled grease. Physicians and nurses are overworked and hampered. If the patient happens to be one of those unfortunates of good family suspected insanity, the Washington Asylum for him is purgatory to be endured between incarceration in St. Elizabeth's or release. He goes into a grim barred building once the District Almshouse. He may be suffering from a nervous attack or alcoholism. He is penned in with helpless maniacs in rooms where there is no attempt to segregate the races.

For Municipal Hospital.

"Such news naturally dumfounded us and every person who read it. Great heavens! Who could dream for a moment that such a wretched seculcher could possibly exist in a civilized community for even a day? A beautiful city is our magnificent distances, beautiful parks, handsome public buildings, millions of pleasure, and yet like Lazarus our indigent sick and afflicted are forced to eat the crumbs which fall from the table, in quarters, with no toilet, unfit for human habitation. My friends, these are facts; it is our duty to remedy them. Let us pray for, urge, and demand the erection of an up-to-date municipal hospital, complete in all its appointments, for the accommodation of the sick poor of our city on reservation thirteen, where the old hospital has stood for an up-to-date institution, and one which would be a credit to our National Capital.

Argument for Suffrage.

"For fifteen years, we are told, Congress has been aware of the horrible conditions in and around the Washington Asylum Hospital. For fifteen years a deaf ear has been turned to our plea for better housing and the better treatment of our indigent sick. Our homes are here. Here is our property, our interest in our city only as their National Capital are here today and gone tomorrow. A Christ said, 'Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.' Is this not an argument, my friends, that appeals to heaven itself for suffrage in the District of Columbia and representation in our national legislature? We are informed by a committee which recently visited the old Washington Asylum Hospital, a committee representing five citizens' associations, that the Government has property there to the value of \$200,000; that the grounds, fifty-one acres in extent, which will be increased nearly 50 per cent when the Anacostia flats are reclaimed, are amply sufficient."

Oppose Fourteenth Street Site.

Dr. Battle offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the public health committee:

"Resolved, by the Washington Chamber of Commerce that we favor the erection of a modern municipal hospital

LED ALIMONY CHASE



MRS. CLAUDIA CARLSTEDT WHEELER.

building in the District of Columbia at the earliest possible moment, believing the necessity for such a building to be most urgent; the proposed establishment of a municipal hospital at the corner of Fourteenth and Upshur streets north-west, and earnestly recommended and urged that such hospital be placed on reservation 13, where the Washington Asylum Hospital building now stands."

Petition for Hospital Signed by Thousands

Signatures to the petitions being circulated by the Monday Evening Club for the building of a new municipal hospital already reach into the thousands.

Strongest endorsement has been given the movement by prominent citizens of the city. One of these is former Commissioner Cuno H. Rudolph, who asserts that the new hospital is one of the city's "grievous needs."

"It is a crying shame," said Mr. Rudolph, "that human beings should be sent to such an institution as the Washington Asylum Hospital for medical treatment."

During his term as Commissioner Mr. Rudolph made strenuous efforts to get an appropriation for a new hospital. Among the signatures to petitions recently received are the following: Honoring, Henry P. Blair, the Rev. John Van Schaick, Lee Baumgarten, Evan H. Tucker, Kepler Hoyt, Royal Meeker, William H. Baldwin, C. F. O'Neill, William J. Kolb, Henry E. Brundage, the Rev. S. A. Bower, Louis G. Pickett, D. N. Walcott, Adam A. Weschler, R. C. Tobin, M. D., A. S. Pope, A. G. Hill, C. C. Bayley, Alec M. Cole, Millard F. West, the Rev. U. J. D. Thomas, Walter R. Gould, R. S. Joy, A. G. Thatcher, Oswald Schneider, J. A. Cullen, George S. Plinkhach, Mrs. D. F. Hewitt, Mrs. C. A. Schofield, Miss Frances E. Chickering, Mrs. A. B. Baker, Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Mrs. G. Gilbert, Grosvener, Mrs. Frederick V. Coville, Miss Grace Willis, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, C. V. Emery, M. A. Betta, E. King, S. A. Tupper, Charles P. Freeman, Marion Woulfe, E. S. Goodrich, J. E. Lemon, Roscoe Jenkins, Robert H. Rhea, M. E. Nelligan, Lawrence Becker, M. D. Mull.

Auction Given Here for Hebrew Home for Aged

The coffers of the fund for the new Hebrew Home for the Aged are enriched today by the receipts of the auction

SAYS BODY IS A POISON FACTORY

Urges everyone to drink glass of hot water before breakfast.

Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of combustible material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken day after day leaves in the alimentary canal a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not completely eliminated from the system each day, becomes food for the millions of bacteria which infest the bowels. From this mass of left-over waste, toxins and ptomaine-like poisons are formed and sucked into the blood.

Men and women who can't get feeling right must begin to take inside baths. Before eating breakfast each morning drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash out of the thirty feet of bowels the previous day's accumulation of poisons and toxins and to keep the entire alimentary canal clean, pure and fresh.

Those who are subject to sick headache, colds, biliousness, constipation, others who wake up with bad taste, foul breath, backache, rheumatic stiffness, or have a sour, raw, stomach after meals, are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drugstore, and begin practicing internal sanitation. This will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on the subject.

Remember, inside bathing is more important than outside bathing, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing poor health, while the bowel pores do. Just as soap and hot water cleanses, sweetens, and freshens the skin, so hot water and limestone phosphate get on the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels.—Adv.

EX-ACTRESS FOILED IN HUSBAND PURSUIT

Claudia Wheeler, Lawyers, and Sheriff Amid Millionaires in Club.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mrs. Claudia Carlstedt Wheeler, who before her marriage to a member of the New York Stock Exchange, was known in comic opera as "the lady in the rose tights," late yesterday led an alimony pursuit of Mr. Wheeler through the Union League Club.

Wheeler wanted her husband arrested, but she lost by a sleaze a movie-like race in an environment of most infrequently matched for dignity and wealth.

J. J. Goldstein attorney, at 356 Broadway, obtained yesterday afternoon from Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum an order for the arrest of Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., for the non-payment of \$3,000 alimony.

He evaded the former actress, Deputy Sheriff Browner, Abraham Lipton, a lawyer and got himself into an automobile. Newspaper offices learned that the automobile was going to charge the Union League Club.

Her Sleeve Held Failed.

At 8 p. m. the automobile drew up to the club house. Mrs. Wheeler, tall and crowned with a picture hat, led the dash through the portals. Doormen, attendants and bellboys were swept aside.

In the lobby was Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr. Mrs. Wheeler grabbed him by a sleeve, exclaiming: "This is my husband! Mr. Sheriff. DO YOUR DUTY."

Browner was willing, but Mr. Wheeler was not. The stock exchange member took one look at his wife, tore loose, and dashed through the portals. Mrs. Wheeler called after at top speed, with Browner, Lipton and Goldstein behind her. But a throng of attendants blocked pursuit. When last seen Mr. Wheeler was sprinting through the reading room.

A steward, waving his hand before the pursuers, "You have no legal right in here. The supreme court recently decided that a man cannot be arrested under legal process in his own home. This is Mr. Wheeler's home. I must ask you to leave."

Deputy Sheriff Browner quailed and Goldstein dejectedly led his party to the street.

About 100 persons had gathered in front of the club house. Goldstein, Lipton, and the deputy sheriff took stands in the street. Mrs. Wheeler declared she would say nothing for publication and took refuge in a corridor of the Knabe Building across the street.

Blames "Fallacy of Law."

There she consented to have her photograph taken and gave out the following interview:

"This is a fallacy of New York law. A man can stay in his club and defy orders issued by a supreme court judge and sheriff. Wealth can achieve anything in this city. Poverty has absolutely no chance."

"My husband has been able through his powerful counsel and influence, to keep me from collecting my living allowance (\$500 a month) allowed me by the court. I am practically penniless. This is my first day out of bed in three weeks. I have been ill with pneumonia. It was at great risk that I went out today."

The automobile party planned to take up the number of the club at 6 o'clock this morning.

Charities Conference Comes to End Tomorrow

At the closing meeting of the Lenten conferences held under the auspices of the Associated Charities at Rauscher's, there will be a symposium tomorrow on the ideals expressed in the other lectures.

Those who have attended the other conferences are invited to attend this one and give their views on any subject which has been discussed. The general topic of tomorrow's meeting will be "The Normal Life."

Automobile Hits Boy; Driver Fails to Stop

Felix Miller, nine-year-old colored boy, living at 1162 Twenty-first street northwest, was run over by an automobile at New Hampshire avenue and M street northwest, shortly after 9 o'clock last night. His condition is not serious.

The driver of the machine did not stop and the number of the club at 6 o'clock this morning.

Chaplain Describes Illinois Prison Life

True-to-life portrayals of existence within prison walls were given to a large audience that gathered in McMahon Hall, Catholic University, last night. The speaker was the Rev. Peter A. Crumby, chaplain of the Illinois State penitentiary.

Dr. Crumby made an appeal for charity and consideration for the men who are given stripes and a number by the State in exchange for their identities.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Next Thing To Walking On Air Solid Rubber Shoe Bottoms Ideal for Summer Wear They're Light

Follow the Crowd SEE KLEIN TODAY Klein's Rapid Shoe Repair Co. 736 14th St. N. W. Phone Main 883 (Just Above N. Y. Ave.) Branch, 714 9th St. N. W.

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Music Encouraged in Central's Auditorium

Large Stage and Great Seating Capacity Will Permit Presentation of Programs Never Before Attempted Here.

A glimpse of the large auditorium that is nearing completion in our new Central High School building is the most inspiring and hopeful outlook Washington has for the musical future of its young people. It awakens a host of possibilities, and will permit the realization of the dreams of many of her laborers in this field of guiding the taste and ambitions of these men and women of the future.

The stage of the auditorium is larger than any theater stage in the city. It is said. One can imagine our high school orchestras, en masse, seated on it, and believe sincerely that "our much talked of 'community spirit' is to have a genuine awakening here. And out beyond the building the huge stadium, with its seating capacity for 5,000, offers a further fancy in the panorama that can be effectively staged there in the open.

At least Washington is to take its place among those cities that offer every opportunity in its educational scheme for the expression of its art impulses. Let us hope that these ideas will be so prominent that it will further emphasize our need for an auditorium for our civic needs.

Four Great Needs.

And what are our immediate needs for a public hall in Washington?

First—We are drawing near another Presidential inauguration. Do we not need a place in which to offer our national hospitality with adequate dignity?

Second—The student in Washington needs access to all concerts at a minimum price. With a larger seating capacity than we have at present it could be arranged, even on a purely business basis, to reserve a certain number of seats for them at possible prices.

Third—The United States Marine Band, who attract weekly in their small quarters an audience that taxes the Marine Barracks Hall to its utmost, would give a weekly concert in this auditorium at a very small price. It would inaugurate in Washington a series of "pop" concerts for which we are already equipped by this excellent national organization, and which we need to keep us abreast of other enterprising cities.

Fourth—We need it for conventions of all kinds that are finding it advisable to meet in the National Capital.

A suggestion was made some time ago by one of our prominent business men to "make it a purely municipal achievement, parallel in scope to the municipal gifts of Europe."

But it may be argued, Washington is not a municipality, it is a nation. The national motive should not be for gain, but for social upbuilding. A great nation can afford to bestow this much upon her Capital City. It shows the virtues it represents should be equally weighed. The beneficial influence is a stamp and seal of the seat of the national government.

Must we wait for a Carnegie of Music? In recounting the experiences of the Metropolitan Opera House, Otto H. Kahn, the philanthropic chairman of its board of directors, said: "It is my parents to whom I give credit for having instilled into me, from my earliest youth, love of art, reverence for art; for having enjoined upon me that whatever my future might be, wherever my career might lead me, I should never lose that gift; I should always treasure and preserve it. I think often that I have succeeded in maintaining the love

of art, and the quality of being moved and stirred by it, wherever I find it."

And Musical America further emphasizes this influence in a letter from the war trenches of Europe, which relates the life of a Russian who is a "thinker, an artist, and a patriot," during nearly a year in the trenches. He tells of an underground music hall. "You may think it strange," he writes, "but it is true that the war is creating a new music and drama of which the outside world has hardly an idea yet."

"Music halls of the big cities are places of amusement and sport. Our underground music hall is a sacred chapel of a vital religion. The music, having been composed by the men themselves in the trenches, pulsates with the emotions of heroism and agony, simple, direct, vividly melodic, ghastly, and full of color. It breathes something religious, supernatural, titanic. Fairies, ghosts, visions, men's souls, and things akin to them figure for the theme of nearly every trench composition. When a man hears it, he is afraid, music tells him that he must feel the depths of the cosmic will, not the individual will. We live here for the cosmic ideal."

"There was a time when our men gasped by the averting strain. 'Boys,' exclaimed one of our music-loving generals, 'listen to our music and realize that it means something. It speaks to us of the meaning of success and life. It dominates our fate, and it dominates the world,' and he electrified his men, when all hope seemed gone."

That is what music at home has brought to these men in the trenches! J. MacB.

NEED \$500,000,000 TO EQUIP U. S. ARMY

Treat Board Holds Enormous Sum Would Have To Be Spent for 1,000,000 Men.

If the United States is to be prepared to equip 1,000,000 men for war, it will have to pay a good round sum for artillery, ammunition and all the appurtenances of ordnance for service in the field.

This is made plain in the report of the Treat board, a committee of officers headed by Col. Charles G. Treat of the general staff. The report has been made public in connection with the report on the fortifications bill.

According to this report, if the United States is called on to equip a million men it will require nearly a half billion dollars for artillery ammunition, tractors, motor trucks and the like.

This seems a staggering bill to pay, but the Treat board gives its estimates in detail and has given them in the light of the reports of the military observers in Europe.

Nearly 4,000 guns, it is calculated, would be required to equip in proper fashion an army of a million men.

It is more accurate to say a force of a million. Such a force would really be made up of thirteen field armies and four cavalry divisions.

The total of 4,000 guns would include the number needed for the troops on the canal zone and in the insular possessions. At the present time this Government has only about a fifth of this number of guns. Moreover, it has only a small part of the ammunition which the Treat board considers necessary. The board recommends that 5,000 rounds of ammunition per gun be accumulated for the three-inch batteries and that proportionate amounts be provided for the other calibers.

The Army War College, which passed on the report of the Treat board, considers that even the number of guns Collected as well as the general staff, puts the number at 4,222.

Men's Club to Meet.

The Men's Club of Grace Church Parish, of Georgetown, will meet tomorrow night in the parish hall. Officers will be elected.

Don't Suffer Longer

and allow yourself to become grouchy, upset, nervous and depressed. These conditions usually indicate a disordered digestive system, which, if neglected, may be hard to remedy. Remove the disturbing element and put your digestive organs in good working order by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They gently stimulate the liver, act on the bowels, tone the stomach—purify the blood and regulate the system. These benefits are particularly marked by women at such times when nature makes special demands upon their vitality. They act promptly and safely.

The next time you feel low-spirited and out of sorts, take Beecham's Pills. Their sure, mild, thorough action will

Give Quick Relief

Special Directions of Value to Women are with Every Box Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

Budweiser— and Other Foods

There's food value in beer—as well as beverage enjoyment. A bottle of Budweiser may not be offered as a complete meal—but it has its place in the meal comparable to bread, milk or any other of the dishes or drinks that are part of the well-balanced lunch or dinner.

The alcohol in beer (a small percentage) has its tonic value and its use as an appetizer. The hops have a nerve-soothing value. The malt not only has food value, but is, of all foods, one of the most quickly and easily turned by digestion into nourishment. By its very nature beer is especially thirst-satisfying.

Here are Two Little Charts that show graphically and in figures comparisons between beer and other beverages and beer and other foods:

Comparative Nutri-
tious Extract Content

Comparative Alcohol Content

Average Composition of

Carbohydrates

Protein

Fat

Mineral Substances

Alcohol by weight

Bread

Milk

Beer

Rhine Wine

Whisky

none

none

none

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